

## Long Expected Revolt Against the Government of Honduras Has Broken Out

### REBEL GUNBOAT HORNET SIGHTED

Off Puerto Cortez, Where a Decisive Battle is Expected in the Streets—500 Revolutionists, Including Many Americans, Armed with Modern Rifles, Marching Toward the City—Government Intends to Make Strong Stand at Puerto Cortez.

Puerto Cortez, Honduras, Dec. 28.—(Via New Orleans, Jan. 2.)—The long-expected revolt of the adherents of Manuel Bonilla against the Davila government in Honduras has broken out, and a decisive battle is expected to be waged in the streets of this city within the next few days. The correspondent of the Associated Press is reliably informed that the revolutionary gunboat *Hornet* was sighted off this port late last night. That preparations are being made to attack on Puerto Cortez by land and sea is believed certain.

Many Americans in Rebel Army. Accurate information says there are about 500 Bonilla soldiers, well armed, on the *Montana* in the disputed territory between Honduras and Guatemala. Further south, along the Guatemalan border, it is reported that about 600 revolutionists, including many Americans, armed with modern rifles, two machine guns and a plentiful supply of ammunition are preparing for a march through Santa Barbara, Tegucigalpa.

Another body of revolutionists is reported in the vicinity of Quebradas, where a small engagement is said to have taken place yesterday. These soldiers, it is believed, are to be used in the attack upon Puerto Cortez, as there is a good wagon road from Las Vigas to this place and near San Pedro Sula. In a two day march to this place, the Bonilla troops are expected to be met by the revolutionists.

Great Suspense in the City. There is a marked feeling of suspense in this city. From all indications the government intends to make a strong fight here. The garrison has been increased in the last few days by the arrival of 500 government troops, and a small battery of machine guns, but there is grave doubt as to the loyalty of the soldiers. It is believed that the more presence here of Manuel Bonilla or Gen. Lee Christmas will result in a general "turnover" and cause an alliance of government troops with the revolutionists.

Cruiser Tacoma to Land Marines. Captain Davis of the United States cruiser *Tacoma*, which lies far out in the harbor, has stated that immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities he will land a sufficient number of blue-jackets to protect the lives of Americans. All Americans and foreigners, however, have been advised to keep within the territory bounded by the United Fruit company and the old lottery house grounds.

Strict Censorship Maintained. A strict censorship is maintained here and it is almost impossible to send a cablegram to any place. All communications to the revolutionists in other parts of the country are afloat, but the government will not permit the circulation of any telegraph lines.

Proclaims Himself Constitutional President. New Orleans, Jan. 2.—Re-entering the country over which he was practically banished after being deposed, three years ago, Manuel Bonilla today proclaimed himself "constitutional president of the Republic of Honduras."

AVIATOR GLENN CURTISS BECOMES SOLE OWNER Of the Scientific American Aeroplane Cup, Winning It Three Times.

New York, Jan. 2.—Glenn H. Curtiss, the aviator, became sole owner of the Scientific American Aeroplane Cup, the first trophy of the kind offered in this country, with the close of the year 1910. Curtiss has won this cup three consecutive years, which entitles him to permanent possession under the conditions of the offer. Announcement of the award was made here today.

The first flight, in 1905, was made at Hammondsport, N. Y., after advertisement of his intention and before a committee. The second was at Mineola, L. I., just before his victory at Rheims. The award for 1910 was made for the Albany-New York flight and completed the three victories necessary.

The cup was originally offered for an observed flight of one kilometer, but with the progress of aviation the conditions for 1910 were changed to reward the longest cross country flight previously announced.

OHIO ELECTION BRIBERY COURT HELD UNTIL EVENING. Three Hundred Indicted Persons Arraigned Yesterday.

West Union, O., Jan. 2.—Judge A. Z. Fisher held court here tonight in order to receive confessions of those involved in election bribery. By 6 o'clock over 300 persons indicted had been arraigned.

As the town was filled with offenders anxious to get in their pleas it was impossible to continue court as late as possible.

Although Prosecutor Shively and Sheriff Adams had expected that the court, assumed office today, there was no cessation in the remarkably Adams displayed in the latter cases. The grand jury tonight reported 132 new indictments, a new record for one year, which brings the total indicted to 1,431.

Judge Blair again was called upon today to disfranchise a boyhood playmate, the son of a man who had befriended him in his youth.

MONUMENT TO MOISANT To Be Erected on the Spot Where He Met Death.

New Orleans, Jan. 2.—The memory of John B. Moisant will be perpetuated in a monument of granite and bronze to be erected on the spot where he met his death Saturday from a flight of his biplane.

Tentative plans for the monument are in the hands of Crawford H. Ellis, chairman of the citizens' committee which had charge of the recent aviation meet. Ellis said he felt sure contributions could come from every section of the United States, from Europe and from Central America.

TO AID THE HONDURAS. Steamer from the Gulf in Distress Off Hatteras.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 2.—Both the wrecking steamer *Rescue* and the revenue cutter *Onondaga* were today hurrying down the coast to the assistance of the American steamer *Albatross*, reported from Sabine Pass, Tex., for Portland via Newport News, which lies anchor off the Hatteras coast short of both fuel and provisions.

Steamship Arrivals. At Antwerp: Jan. 1, Samland, from New York. At Glasgow: Jan. 2, California, from New York. At Bremen: Jan. 2, Rhein, from New York.

At Fishguard: Jan. 2, Lusitania, from New York. At London: Jan. 2, Minnesota, from New York.

Montana Legislature Organizes. Helena, Mont., Jan. 2.—With the democratic controlling the joint ballot, the twelfth legislative assembly of Montana met today and effected organization. The new assembly will elect a successor to Senator Thomas Carter, republican.

## Cabled Paragraphs

Berlin, Jan. 2.—Prof. Joseph Pfuhrer, the sculptor, died here today. He was born in 1850.

London, Jan. 2.—The Cunard line steamer *Lusitania* arrived at Fishguard at 11 o'clock this afternoon, but was unable to land her passengers because of the gale blowing, and the liner proceeded for Liverpool.

Rome, Jan. 2.—The pope has accepted the resignation of Mgr. Granillo Di Belmonte, appointed as papal nuncio at Vienna. From this the inference is drawn that the holding of a consistory cannot be near, as otherwise the nuncio, who is one of those scheduled to be created cardinal, would not have resigned. The resignation of the red hat would have meant his withdrawal from Vienna.

CHARGES MADE AGAINST ROOSEVELT AND PINCHOT Of Blocking the Development of Alaska Letter to President Taft.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Former President Roosevelt and former Secretary of the Interior Gifford Pinchot are charged with blocking the development of Alaska by the United States. The charges are made by a letter to President Taft today by F. J. Johnson, an Alaskan capitalist, to combat the arguments presented by Mr. Pinchot in his brief asking for the United States to acquire the so-called Cunningham coal claims.

Mr. Joslin is president of the Tanana Valley Railroad company and says he files his letter not in the interest of the Cunningham claimants or any other interest, but in the interest of the people of Alaska regarding the granting of titles to coal lands. He declares that Mr. Pinchot's sole object in filing his brief was to embarrass and do injury to Secretary of the Interior Ballinger. He says the brief is full of misstatements, and that in fact, that Mr. Pinchot must be aware of their untruthfulness. He denies that the Cunningham claims are fraudulent.

Mr. Joslin declares that Mr. Roosevelt, when president, approved the act of 1904 relating to Alaskan coal lands. "Two years later," he says, "Mr. Pinchot came to the Interior department and asked me to amend or repeal it, but went directly to the Interior department and the White House, and Mr. Roosevelt, on Nov. 16, 1906, issued an order suspending it, and I have since then been endeavoring to get it repealed. It is a disgraceful application but I am sure it will be repealed."

Mr. Joslin declares that Mr. Roosevelt, when president, approved the act of 1904 relating to Alaskan coal lands. "Two years later," he says, "Mr. Pinchot came to the Interior department and asked me to amend or repeal it, but went directly to the Interior department and the White House, and Mr. Roosevelt, on Nov. 16, 1906, issued an order suspending it, and I have since then been endeavoring to get it repealed. It is a disgraceful application but I am sure it will be repealed."

Mr. Joslin declares that Mr. Roosevelt, when president, approved the act of 1904 relating to Alaskan coal lands. "Two years later," he says, "Mr. Pinchot came to the Interior department and asked me to amend or repeal it, but went directly to the Interior department and the White House, and Mr. Roosevelt, on Nov. 16, 1906, issued an order suspending it, and I have since then been endeavoring to get it repealed. It is a disgraceful application but I am sure it will be repealed."

Mr. Joslin declares that Mr. Roosevelt, when president, approved the act of 1904 relating to Alaskan coal lands. "Two years later," he says, "Mr. Pinchot came to the Interior department and asked me to amend or repeal it, but went directly to the Interior department and the White House, and Mr. Roosevelt, on Nov. 16, 1906, issued an order suspending it, and I have since then been endeavoring to get it repealed. It is a disgraceful application but I am sure it will be repealed."

Mr. Joslin declares that Mr. Roosevelt, when president, approved the act of 1904 relating to Alaskan coal lands. "Two years later," he says, "Mr. Pinchot came to the Interior department and asked me to amend or repeal it, but went directly to the Interior department and the White House, and Mr. Roosevelt, on Nov. 16, 1906, issued an order suspending it, and I have since then been endeavoring to get it repealed. It is a disgraceful application but I am sure it will be repealed."

Mr. Joslin declares that Mr. Roosevelt, when president, approved the act of 1904 relating to Alaskan coal lands. "Two years later," he says, "Mr. Pinchot came to the Interior department and asked me to amend or repeal it, but went directly to the Interior department and the White House, and Mr. Roosevelt, on Nov. 16, 1906, issued an order suspending it, and I have since then been endeavoring to get it repealed. It is a disgraceful application but I am sure it will be repealed."

Mr. Joslin declares that Mr. Roosevelt, when president, approved the act of 1904 relating to Alaskan coal lands. "Two years later," he says, "Mr. Pinchot came to the Interior department and asked me to amend or repeal it, but went directly to the Interior department and the White House, and Mr. Roosevelt, on Nov. 16, 1906, issued an order suspending it, and I have since then been endeavoring to get it repealed. It is a disgraceful application but I am sure it will be repealed."

Mr. Joslin declares that Mr. Roosevelt, when president, approved the act of 1904 relating to Alaskan coal lands. "Two years later," he says, "Mr. Pinchot came to the Interior department and asked me to amend or repeal it, but went directly to the Interior department and the White House, and Mr. Roosevelt, on Nov. 16, 1906, issued an order suspending it, and I have since then been endeavoring to get it repealed. It is a disgraceful application but I am sure it will be repealed."

Mr. Joslin declares that Mr. Roosevelt, when president, approved the act of 1904 relating to Alaskan coal lands. "Two years later," he says, "Mr. Pinchot came to the Interior department and asked me to amend or repeal it, but went directly to the Interior department and the White House, and Mr. Roosevelt, on Nov. 16, 1906, issued an order suspending it, and I have since then been endeavoring to get it repealed. It is a disgraceful application but I am sure it will be repealed."

Mr. Joslin declares that Mr. Roosevelt, when president, approved the act of 1904 relating to Alaskan coal lands. "Two years later," he says, "Mr. Pinchot came to the Interior department and asked me to amend or repeal it, but went directly to the Interior department and the White House, and Mr. Roosevelt, on Nov. 16, 1906, issued an order suspending it, and I have since then been endeavoring to get it repealed. It is a disgraceful application but I am sure it will be repealed."

Mr. Joslin declares that Mr. Roosevelt, when president, approved the act of 1904 relating to Alaskan coal lands. "Two years later," he says, "Mr. Pinchot came to the Interior department and asked me to amend or repeal it, but went directly to the Interior department and the White House, and Mr. Roosevelt, on Nov. 16, 1906, issued an order suspending it, and I have since then been endeavoring to get it repealed. It is a disgraceful application but I am sure it will be repealed."

Mr. Joslin declares that Mr. Roosevelt, when president, approved the act of 1904 relating to Alaskan coal lands. "Two years later," he says, "Mr. Pinchot came to the Interior department and asked me to amend or repeal it, but went directly to the Interior department and the White House, and Mr. Roosevelt, on Nov. 16, 1906, issued an order suspending it, and I have since then been endeavoring to get it repealed. It is a disgraceful application but I am sure it will be repealed."

Mr. Joslin declares that Mr. Roosevelt, when president, approved the act of 1904 relating to Alaskan coal lands. "Two years later," he says, "Mr. Pinchot came to the Interior department and asked me to amend or repeal it, but went directly to the Interior department and the White House, and Mr. Roosevelt, on Nov. 16, 1906, issued an order suspending it, and I have since then been endeavoring to get it repealed. It is a disgraceful application but I am sure it will be repealed."

Mr. Joslin declares that Mr. Roosevelt, when president, approved the act of 1904 relating to Alaskan coal lands. "Two years later," he says, "Mr. Pinchot came to the Interior department and asked me to amend or repeal it, but went directly to the Interior department and the White House, and Mr. Roosevelt, on Nov. 16, 1906, issued an order suspending it, and I have since then been endeavoring to get it repealed. It is a disgraceful application but I am sure it will be repealed."

Mr. Joslin declares that Mr. Roosevelt, when president, approved the act of 1904 relating to Alaskan coal lands. "Two years later," he says, "Mr. Pinchot came to the Interior department and asked me to amend or repeal it, but went directly to the Interior department and the White House, and Mr. Roosevelt, on Nov. 16, 1906, issued an order suspending it, and I have since then been endeavoring to get it repealed. It is a disgraceful application but I am sure it will be repealed."

Mr. Joslin declares that Mr. Roosevelt, when president, approved the act of 1904 relating to Alaskan coal lands. "Two years later," he says, "Mr. Pinchot came to the Interior department and asked me to amend or repeal it, but went directly to the Interior department and the White House, and Mr. Roosevelt, on Nov. 16, 1906, issued an order suspending it, and I have since then been endeavoring to get it repealed. It is a disgraceful application but I am sure it will be repealed."

Mr. Joslin declares that Mr. Roosevelt, when president, approved the act of 1904 relating to Alaskan coal lands. "Two years later," he says, "Mr. Pinchot came to the Interior department and asked me to amend or repeal it, but went directly to the Interior department and the White House, and Mr. Roosevelt, on Nov. 16, 1906, issued an order suspending it, and I have since then been endeavoring to get it repealed. It is a disgraceful application but I am sure it will be repealed."

Mr. Joslin declares that Mr. Roosevelt, when president, approved the act of 1904 relating to Alaskan coal lands. "Two years later," he says, "Mr. Pinchot came to the Interior department and asked me to amend or repeal it, but went directly to the Interior department and the White House, and Mr. Roosevelt, on Nov. 16, 1906, issued an order suspending it, and I have since then been endeavoring to get it repealed. It is a disgraceful application but I am sure it will be repealed."

Mr. Joslin declares that Mr. Roosevelt, when president, approved the act of 1904 relating to Alaskan coal lands. "Two years later," he says, "Mr. Pinchot came to the Interior department and asked me to amend or repeal it, but went directly to the Interior department and the White House, and Mr. Roosevelt, on Nov. 16, 1906, issued an order suspending it, and I have since then been endeavoring to get it repealed. It is a disgraceful application but I am sure it will be repealed."

Mr. Joslin declares that Mr. Roosevelt, when president, approved the act of 1904 relating to Alaskan coal lands. "Two years later," he says, "Mr. Pinchot came to the Interior department and asked me to amend or repeal it, but went directly to the Interior department and the White House, and Mr. Roosevelt, on Nov. 16, 1906, issued an order suspending it, and I have since then been endeavoring to get it repealed. It is a disgraceful application but I am sure it will be repealed."

Mr. Joslin declares that Mr. Roosevelt, when president, approved the act of 1904 relating to Alaskan coal lands. "Two years later," he says, "Mr. Pinchot came to the Interior department and asked me to amend or repeal it, but went directly to the Interior department and the White House, and Mr. Roosevelt, on Nov. 16, 1906, issued an order suspending it, and I have since then been endeavoring to get it repealed. It is a disgraceful application but I am sure it will be repealed."

Mr. Joslin declares that Mr. Roosevelt, when president, approved the act of 1904 relating to Alaskan coal lands. "Two years later," he says, "Mr. Pinchot came to the Interior department and asked me to amend or repeal it, but went directly to the Interior department and the White House, and Mr. Roosevelt, on Nov. 16, 1906, issued an order suspending it, and I have since then been endeavoring to get it repealed. It is a disgraceful application but I am sure it will be repealed."

Mr. Joslin declares that Mr. Roosevelt, when president, approved the act of 1904 relating to Alaskan coal lands. "Two years later," he says, "Mr. Pinchot came to the Interior department and asked me to amend or repeal it, but went directly to the Interior department and the White House, and Mr. Roosevelt, on Nov. 16, 1906, issued an order suspending it, and I have since then been endeavoring to get it repealed. It is a disgraceful application but I am sure it will be repealed."

Mr. Joslin declares that Mr. Roosevelt, when president, approved the act of 1904 relating to Alaskan coal lands. "Two years later," he says, "Mr. Pinchot came to the Interior department and asked me to amend or repeal it, but went directly to the Interior department and the White House, and Mr. Roosevelt, on Nov. 16, 1906, issued an order suspending it, and I have since then been endeavoring to get it repealed. It is a disgraceful application but I am sure it will be repealed."

Mr. Joslin declares that Mr. Roosevelt, when president, approved the act of 1904 relating to Alaskan coal lands. "Two years later," he says, "Mr. Pinchot came to the Interior department and asked me to amend or repeal it, but went directly to the Interior department and the White House, and Mr. Roosevelt, on Nov. 16, 1906, issued an order suspending it, and I have since then been endeavoring to get it repealed. It is a disgraceful application but I am sure it will be repealed."

Mr. Joslin declares that Mr. Roosevelt, when president, approved the act of 1904 relating to Alaskan coal lands. "Two years later," he says, "Mr. Pinchot came to the Interior department and asked me to amend or repeal it, but went directly to the Interior department and the White House, and Mr. Roosevelt, on Nov. 16, 1906, issued an order suspending it, and I have since then been endeavoring to get it repealed. It is a disgraceful application but I am sure it will be repealed."

## Queue Cutting in Chinatown

THE MOST POPULAR SPORT IN NEW YORK JUST NOW.

### 500 PIGTAILS HAVE FALLEN

During the Last Few Weeks, Following the Fashion Set by Imperial Edict in the Oriental Kingdom.

New York, Jan. 2.—Queue cutting is the most popular sport in Chinatown just now. The fashion has been set in China by imperial edict, but it is only within the last few weeks that the New York Chinese have taken it up in earnest. In that time more than 500 pigtails have fallen.

The sport has even reached the stage where it is a proper accompaniment to a public function. At the last round of ceremony attending the recent peace treaty between the warring tonks, a band of Chinese musicians, in which all the celebrities of both factions were present, Chu Chung Han, the Chinese consul, and others, were present. The music was played in the Chinese legation at Washington, was among the guests.

After the dining and speaking, he noted that his neighbor at table was adorned with a lengthy and resplendent queue.

The secretary promptly removed it with the neck, then returned it to the owner with an elaborate bow.

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN UNITED STATES IN 1910. About 485,000,000 Short Tons, Showing Increase Over 1909.

Washington, Jan. 2.—The production of coal in the United States during 1910 was 485,000,000 short tons, a considerable increase from the output of 459,715,704 short tons in 1909, and approximately within one per cent of the 482,000,000 short tons produced in 1910.

This estimate was made by Edward W. Parker from reports received by the United States geological survey from coal producers in the nation.

Of the total production in 1910 the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania contributed nearly 3,800,000 short tons, and the bituminous mines between 300,000,000 and 400,000,000 tons.

ONE LEGGED WATCHMAKER UNDER \$500 BONDS For Breaking Trolley Car Windows With His Crutches.

New York, Jan. 2.—"I see you have but one leg," said Magistrate Brennan tonight to Paul Mackey, a watchmaker who had been charged with breaking trolley car windows with his crutches.

"You've caught me without a cent in my trousers, my man, but I'm committed," he replied.

"The judge you are," replied the watchmaker. "Well, I'm Doc Cook, you know, and say, Mr. Commissioner Peary, I've got a little business to do with you, and I'll have to go."

The discoverer of the North Pole assumed the role of a watchmaker, and was distinctly worried in the argument. Then a happy thought struck him.

He said to the watchmaker, "I'll have to give you this overcoat as a guarantee. It's too warm in this weather for overcoats, and the deal went through in the afternoon."

ENGLISH AVIATOR RADLEY NARROWLY ESCAPED DEATH In the Dangerous Air Currents at Los Angeles Meet.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 2.—James Radley, the English aviator, began the day Monday with a hazardous aviation meet with a narrow escape from death. Although the day was calm and the air was clear, the aviator, who was flying a biplane, was caught in the Englishman's biplane monoplane.

Radley was unprepared for the gust, but regained control of the machine and immediately landed. A few minutes later he was seen to be in the air, and he was flying at a high altitude.

Glenn Curtiss ascended in one of his racers shortly after Radley, encountered the same dangerous air currents, and was forced down.

WHO IS ENTITLED TO SHARE IN SEVERAL MILLIONS? Widow Evans Begins Proceedings to Determine Rights of Claimants.

Boston, Jan. 2.—The widow of the late Robert D. Evans of Washington has brought suit in the supreme judicial court in the name of the estate of Mr. Evans, claiming that at some future time will be entitled to share in several millions of dollars.

Mr. Evans, who died about a year ago, left over \$1,000,000 in property, the income of which is to go to Mrs. Evans during her life. She was given the power to sell or lease any part of the principal sum, and the other half is to be divided among the heirs of Mr. Evans.

The nearest kin of Mr. Evans are two sisters residing in Boston. Several first cousins, living in Boston, and another, H. Donovan of St. John, N. B., have taken measures to establish their right to a portion of the estate. This has led Mrs. Evans to bring an action to determine the relationship and rights of the claimants.

Mr. Evans was a member of the Woodbury Point, Beverly, where President Taft has spent the last two summers, and Mrs. Evans, since her husband's death, has resided in the president's house, and another estate nearby has been secured for the "summer capital."

U. of V. Receives Rockefeller Foundation Check. Burlington, Vt., Jan. 2.—A check for \$75,000 from the Rockefeller foundation was received today by Treasurer C. D. Smith of the University of Vermont.

The \$75,000 is a part of a gift of \$100,000 made to the university on condition that an additional \$100,000 be raised. The \$100,000 has now been subscribed, and of the amount \$75,000 has been collected. The half million dollars is to be added to the university fund for the general use of the university.

Or W. J. B. Bryan suggests Folk, Gaynor, Harmon and Wilson for the presidency. What's the matter with Dix and Foss?—Chicago Post.

## Dense Fog Holds Life Savers Back

DARE NOT ATTEMPT RESCUE UNTIL DAYLIGHT.

### UNKNOWN STEAMER ASHORE

In Vineyard Sound in Locality Known as the "Graveyard"—Believed to Be a Boston Coal Carrier.

Woods Hole, Mass., Jan. 2.—Lying broadside in the Vineyard Sound, side of Pasque Island, one of the Elizabeth group, in fog so dense that life savers dare not attempt to reach it until daylight, an unknown steamer was discovered late this afternoon.

Her distress was first made known when she blew distress signals, which she continued at frequent intervals. The fog was so dense that the life savers were unable to make out the form of the vessel through the fog as the day offshore on what is known as the "Graveyard," and they could give no assistance, as they had no way of reaching the steamer and no apparatus for taking off the crew.

Cuttyhunk Life Savers Notified. Word of the grounding of the ship was telephoned to the mainland over the telephone wire which connects the island with civilization, and the revenue cutter *Acushnet* and the Cuttyhunk life savers were notified.

So thick was the fog that there was little possibility of either going to the assistance of the steamer tonight, on which two or three life savers and ledges surrounding the spot.

Thought to Be a Coal Carrier. Although the residents on Pasque Island could not make out the identity of the steamer, it was thought that she is one of the fleet of Boston coal carriers, which usually go by the Vineyard Sound. When the ship was discovered the wind was fresh from the southwest, with a rough sea.

"WELL, I'M DOC COOK," WAITER TOLD MR. PEARY Commander Bought Cup of Coffee, Then Found He Hadn't a Cent in His Pockets.

Washington, Jan. 2.—While completing his navy ride on the speedy way last week, Commander Robert E. Peary made a reconnaissance into a neighboring restaurant to buy a cup of coffee. He succeeded in his quest. Then he discovered he had no money with him to pay for the coffee. His pockets were empty.

Peary confronted the waiter with a demand for a refund. "You've caught me without a cent in my trousers, my man, but I'm committed," he replied.

"The judge you are," replied the waiter. "Well, I'm Doc Cook, you know, and say, Mr. Commander Peary, I've got a little business to do with you, and I'll have to go."

The discoverer of the North Pole assumed the role of a watchmaker, and was distinctly worried in the argument. Then a happy thought struck him.

He said to the waiter, "I'll have to give you this overcoat as a guarantee. It's too warm in this weather for overcoats, and the deal went through in the afternoon."

ENGLISH AVIATOR RADLEY NARROWLY ESCAPED DEATH In the Dangerous Air Currents at Los Angeles Meet.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 2.—James Radley, the English aviator, began the day Monday with a hazardous aviation meet with a narrow escape from death. Although the day was calm and the air was clear, the aviator, who was flying a biplane, was caught in the Englishman's biplane monoplane.

Radley was unprepared for the gust, but regained control of the machine and immediately landed. A few minutes later he was seen to be in the air, and he was flying at a high altitude.

Glenn Curtiss ascended in one of his racers shortly after Radley, encountered the same dangerous air currents, and was forced down.

WHO IS ENTITLED TO SHARE IN SEVERAL MILLIONS? Widow Evans Begins Proceedings to Determine Rights of Claimants.

Boston, Jan. 2.—The widow of the late Robert D. Evans of Washington has brought suit in the supreme judicial court in the name of the estate of Mr. Evans, claiming that at some future time will be entitled to share in several millions of dollars.

Mr. Evans, who died about a year ago, left over \$1,000,000 in property, the income of which is to go to Mrs. Evans during her life. She was given the power to sell or lease any part of the principal sum, and the other half is to be divided among the heirs of Mr. Evans.

The nearest kin of Mr. Evans are two sisters residing in Boston. Several first cousins, living in Boston, and another, H. Donovan of St. John, N. B., have taken measures to establish their right to a portion of the estate. This has led Mrs. Evans to bring an action to determine the relationship and rights of the claimants.

Mr. Evans was a member of the Woodbury Point, Beverly, where President Taft has spent the last two summers, and Mrs. Evans, since her husband's death, has resided in the president's house, and another estate nearby has been secured for the "summer capital."

U. of V. Receives Rockefeller Foundation Check. Burlington, Vt., Jan. 2.—A check for \$75,000 from the Rockefeller foundation was received today by Treasurer C. D. Smith of the University of Vermont.

The \$75,000 is a part of a gift of \$100,000 made to the university on condition that an additional \$100,000 be raised. The \$100,000 has now been subscribed, and of the amount \$75,000 has been collected. The half million dollars is to be added to the university fund for the general use of the university.

Or W. J. B. Bryan suggests Folk, Gaynor, Harmon and Wilson for the presidency. What's the matter with Dix and Foss?—Chicago Post.

Waterbury.—There are 118 inmates at the Brookside home, including prisoners from the city court and the lock in the hospital.

## Condensed Telegrams

A Severe Blizzard is Raging in eastern Nebraska and western Iowa.

King Alfonso of Spain Indorsed the programme submitted by Premier Canalejas.

The American Sugar Refining Company has offered the government \$700,000 to settle all claims in the drawback cases.

Queen Helene of Italy fell while making her way through the rooms of the palace to give her children a New Year's kiss.

M. Karauloff, a constitutional democrat and one of the most influential members of the douma, died from meningitis.

Carlos Panabianco Was Shot and killed on his back porch at Hackensack, N. J., as he was firing off a New Year's salute.

A Strong Earthquake Shock at Bragg, in Arkansas, destroyed the cupola of the mausoleum of Sultan Orkhan Ghazi.

The Four States Coal and Coke Company secured control of Big Coal and the Annabell Coal and Coke companies in West Virginia.

Thousands of New York Children have never seen a New Year's Eve. It is put in the Central Park menagerie as an educational exhibit.

The Thirty-Ninth Legislature of California convened at Sacramento yesterday. It will adjourn in March.

Robert G. Woodward, an expert accountant of New York, was arrested at the request of the Washington, D. C., police as a fugitive from justice.

Julius Rosenwald of Chicago has offered to give \$25,000 to every city that will raise \$15,000 to be spent in erecting a Y. M. C. A. building for negroes.

Leading Business Representatives from all parts of the country are to attend the convention in New York called by the National Tariff Commission association.

James Bryce, British Ambassador, left New York for Liverpool today, returning from his recent tour of South American republics. Andrew Carnegie met him at the